

# Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1871.

NO. 249.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Cespedes Trying to Escape from Cuba.

The Condition of Affairs in Arkansas.

Governor Clayton to be Impeached.

### MISCELLANY.

#### POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

Cespedes Trying to Escape from Cuba.

#### GERMAN NEWS.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Emperor, by a decree issued, suspends State siege during the elections, and orders a temporary release of all political prisoners awaiting trial without prejudice to their future prosecution.

#### CUBAN NEWS.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Surrendered insurgents say that Cespedes is attempting to escape from the Island.

#### FRENCH NEWS.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—The English, Austrian and Italian ambassadors visited Thiers, and officially recognized the new government.

The Assembly has conferred executive power upon Thiers, with power to select his own council. Favre is continued as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Chamber showed a disposition to postpone the consideration of the proposition regarding Alsace and Lorraine. Thiers insisted on its present consideration, saying, "The Assembly must, on its own responsibility, clearly declare its wishes upon the subject."

#### ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In debate in the House of Lords, the prevailing tone was that England's weak hesitancy had lost her the respect of the belligerents, and invited an early war for her existence.

#### SPANISH NEWS.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The Spanish elections occurred on the 8th of March, and shortly afterward on Porto Rico and Cuba.

### HOME NEWS.

#### THE ARKANSAS INDEBTED.

The Payment of Interest on the Virginia State Debt.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The Joint Committee of Finance of the two Houses of the General Assembly met last night and determined to recommend the payment of the interest on the first of January, on what is known as the old debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to \$3,200,000. The Legislature of 1867-7 funded the accrued interest, and neither the bonds thus created nor the interest which has accrued since on the old and new bonds as well, are provided for in the arrangement.

The committee arranged for a commissioner to take charge of the assets of the State, out of which the two last named items of indebtedness shall be primarily provided for.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—The Arkansas Senate after first refusing to receive the impeachment managers, after much wrangling, adjourned. In his impeachment message, read in the House, Gov. Clayton announces that after advice from the best talent he should not be suspended, and that he was determined to retain charge of the State by force until the articles of impeachment were regularly presented to the Senate and officially communicated him; when this was done he would readily surrender. The message was rejected, 42 to 32. The Governor has the approaches to the executive mansion guarded, and will declare martial law if necessary.

It is understood that Lieut. Gov. Johnson is preparing to call out the military, and proclaim himself Governor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There was a tremendous rain last night, clear now, but the wires were slow.

Congressional news unimportant. No commercial news from the north at half past one o'clock.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The following is the plan relative to the State debt agreed upon by the Joint Committee on Finance of the Legislature:

"SEC. 1. New bonds are to be issued for the principal of the State bonds outstanding on April 1st, 1861, aggregating thirty-two millions of dollars. The new bonds are to bear date July 1st, 1871, to run thirty years, and to be either coupon or registered, at the option of the holder. The interest to be paid semi-annually, beginning January 1st, 1872, and the coupons to be paid regularly on the sterling debt, which is included in the thirty-two millions, but new bonds are not to be issued thereon."

"SEC. 2. Bonds are to be issued for the interest accrued, or which may accrue up to July, 1871, and all the assets of the State, including what is received from West Virginia, are to be made over to the Commissioners, and employed by them, first, in the payment of the said accrued interest; and, second, for the payment of the public debt."

The Legislature, to-day, passed a joint resolution to adjourn on March 17th. A heavy wind and rain storm is prevailing in this vicinity—snowing, blowing down trees, barns, etc.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Judiciary Committee was discharged from further consideration of the questions of female suffrage and the recognition of the Christian religion.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the following bills:

Establishing a Western Judicial District for North Carolina.

Relative to the District Attorney of Louisiana.

Repealing several acts relating to the Tenure-of-Office law.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

The report of the Conference Committee on Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations was adopted.

The Army Appropriation bill passed.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A far-west stage coach was robbed yesterday by highwaymen. The passengers were uninjured. A boiler in New England exploded and two persons were killed.

The coal carrying railroads of Pennsylvania have combined with the coal speculators against the miners and consumers of coal, and prohibit the rates of freight.

The result of the resolution pending in the British House of Commons, declaring that the neutral powers must impose terms for peace capable of restoring to peace of and maintaining the independence of France, and opposed by the Government as inopportune and impolitic, could not help feeling that the policy of the Government amounted to a selfish resolution.

Henry Bulfinch said there was mischief in the resolution that would irritate Prussia.

The Departments closed Monday and Tuesday until twelve o'clock, and Wednesday all day.

No Southern nominations were made to-day.

Confirmations.—R. H. Isabel, Pension Agent at New Orleans; McKinney, District Judge of Florida; Rives, Collector for the Fifth Virginia District; E. P. Smith, Agent for the Chippewa Indians.

#### To Whom It May Concern.

The impression seems to prevail among our merchants, to some extent, at least, that I have had something to do with certain indictments recently found against them by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court. This is erroneous, and I desire to correct it. The matter is entirely beyond my control. I had supposed that when men came up in a few days after the expiration of their license, showing no intention to evade the laws, it would not be rigidly enforced against them. I so expressed myself to some of our merchants, but it seems the Grand Jury under their oaths thought differently. Some have found fault with me for not giving them notice. The law does not require me to do so, but, notwithstanding, I caused a notice to be made through the CHRONICLE, calling attention to the expiration of license, and likewise the penalties for neglecting to renew, which was left standing over a week. In addition, Mr. Blang, my deputy, sent through the postoffice special notices to a number of merchants, and only ceased to do so when it was found that it availed nothing. It has been thought by some that I procured the action of the Grand Jury by reporting delinquents. I did no such thing. The records were called for by the Jury and indictments were found without my knowledge. I could have had no motive whatever in such a course. It does not profit me one cent. I get no fees from the cases, and I am certain I do not owe any man malice enough to saddle upon him a malicious prosecution. I regret the whole matter as much as any one. I regret to see our best men annoyed in this way, but if there is a fault anywhere it is with the Legislature that made the law. The officers who execute it ought not to be complained of, unless they purposely make it an engine of oppression. This I have always attempted to avoid and will continue to do so.

WM. RULE,  
Clerk Knox County Court.

#### The Grand Jury to Judge Emmons.

After the adjournment of the United States Courts yesterday, the Grand Jury presented to Judge Emmons the following address, which, as a citizen and not in his official capacity, the Judge accepted in a happy and interesting reply:

To the Hon. H. H. Emmons, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee:

The undersigned Grand Jurors in attendance during the sitting of your Honorable Court, while apologizing for their seeming intrusion in thus addressing your Honor, feel it to be an agreeable duty to hereby testify to your Honor upon your leaving our District on this your first official visit, our high appreciation of the dignified, fearless and impartial manner with which your delicate and responsible duties have been discharged.

While firmly and unhesitatingly administering the laws of the nation in the spirit of true patriotism and judicial integrity, we feel your Honor has at the same time tempered judgment with mercy, and impartiality with justice. Our relations to your Honor as jurors have been made extremely pleasant by the courtesy and solicitude we have received from your hands. Hoping that your life may be long spared to give honor and influence to the Bench, and that we may heretofore be privileged to have the benefit of your wisdom and firm administration of the laws of the land, we beg to wish you a safe return to your home and other fields of duty.

B. McDaniel, Samuel L. Childress,  
John F. Walker, E. B. Walker,  
Joseph Lynn, William Hunt,  
Lafayette Jones, D. G. Thornburg,  
M. V. Wyrick, S. W. Hyden,  
F. Rule, Isaac Snodderly,  
Wm. A. Madden, W. A. Comer,  
E. A. Millard, John B. Cate,  
John Anderson, J. B. Hunt,  
J. C. Heard, John J. Edens,  
William C. Davis, William Cecil,  
Samuel McMahon.

#### Monroe County Matters.

The interesting topic of the construction of a railroad from North Georgia to Knoxville via Madisonville, is still under daily discussion. A good many are in favor of its being built, but no man has yet been found among us so rash as to propose to contribute the right of way over his land, or to subscribe any money to the enterprise. The affair is likely to turn out about as fruitful as our daily conversations about the vast undeveloped mineral resources of East Tennessee.

The Federal Court at Knoxville is still sitting, to the terror and utter disgust of the chivalry. Much more, however, is said by the wise and fussy ones not in durance vile than by the parties who are actually under the ban.

Andrew Talbert, an old citizen of this county, died at his residence in Madisonville, the 16th inst. It is said that Madisonville, the county site of this county, has no preacher, no shoemaker, no tailor, no milliner. If this be true, that town must be a self-sustaining institution.

There is a rumor on the wing that a statue is proposed in honor of our late representative, to be commensurate in its proportions with his public services.

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### THE FIRE BY THE SEA.

The following lines will be recognized by the readers of Alice Carey's poems as among the most beautiful of the many graceful stanzas from her pen. Those not familiar with her works will gather therefrom some idea of the lamented authoress:

There were seven fishers with nets in their hands  
And they walked and talked by the seaside  
And yet sweet as the sweet dew-fall  
The words spake though the fogs their way;  
Across the long dim centuries flow  
And we know them, one and all—  
Aye! know them and love them all.

Seven sad men in the days of old  
And one was gentle, and one was bold,  
And walked with downcast eyes;  
The bold was Peter, the gentle was John.  
And they all were sad, for the Lord was gone,  
And they knew not if he would rise—  
Knew not if the dead would rise.

The live-long night, till the moon went out,  
In the drowning waters they beat about;  
Beat slow through the fogs their way;  
And the sails dropped down with ringing wet;  
And no man drew but an empty net,  
And now 'twas the break of the day—  
The great glad break of the day.

"Cast your nets on the other side—"  
('Twas Jesus speaking across the tide)—  
And they cast and were dragging hard,  
But that disciple whom his heart was moved,  
Cried straightway out for his heart was moved,  
"It is our risen Lord—  
Our Master and our Lord!"

Then Simon, girding his fisher's coat,  
Went over the nets and out of the boat—  
Aye! first of them all was he;  
Repenting sore the denial past,  
He feared no longer his heart to cast  
Like an anchor into the sea—  
Down deep in the hungry sea.

And the others, through the mists so dim,  
In a little ship went after him,  
Dragging their nets through the tide;  
And when they had gotten close to the land,  
They saw a fire of coals on the sand,  
And, with arms of love so wide,  
Jesus, the crucified!

'Tis long, and long, and long ago,  
Since the rosy lights began to flow  
O'er the hills of Galilee;  
And with eager eyes and lifted hands  
The seven fishers saw on the sand  
The fire of coals by the sea—  
On the wet, wild sands by the sea.

'Tis long ago, yet faith in our souls  
Is kindled just by that fire of coals  
That streamed o'er the mists of the sea;  
Where Peter, girding his fisher's coat,  
Went over the nets and out of the boat,  
To answer, "Lov'st thou me?"  
Thrice over, "Lov'st thou me?"

Many of our public men, says Colonel Forney, in his "Anecdotes," are capital amateur editors. He gives the following examples: "Thomas H. Benton was a valuable and vigorous contributor to the *Globe*, in war upon the United States Bank. His style was trenchant and elevated, and his facts generally impregnable. James Buchanan was a frequent writer in my old paper, the *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*, and in the *Pennsylvania*. His diction was cold and unsympathetic, but exact, clear and condensed. His precise and elegant chirography was the delight of the compositors. Judge Douglas wrote little, but suggested much. His mind teemed with 'points.' I never spent an hour with him which did not furnish me with new ideas. He was a treasure to an editor, because he possessed the rare faculty of throwing new light upon every subject in the shortest possible time. Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black would have made a superb journalist, and was a ready and useful contributor. His style is terse, fresh and scholarly. Caleb Cushing is another statesman who once delighted in editorial writing, and still occasionally varies his heavy professional toby with some agreeable relaxation. I have known him to stand up to his tall desk, and dash off column after column on foreign and domestic politics, on art, on finance, with astonishing rapidity and ease."

In the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. James T. Fields gives the third installment of his "whispering gallery" sketches of Hawthorne.

"He died one day with Longfellow, and brought with him a friend from Salem. After dinner the friend said: 'I have been trying to persuade Hawthorne to write a story, based upon a legend of Acadia, and still current there: the legend of a girl who, in the dispersion of the Acadians, was separated from her lover, and passed her life in waiting and seeking for him, and only found him dying in a hospital bed, both were old.' Longfellow wondered that this legend did not strike the fancy of Hawthorne, and said to him: 'If you have really made up your mind not to use it for a story?' To this Hawthorne assented, and moreover promised not to treat the subject in prose till Longfellow had seen what he could do with it in verse. And so we have 'Evangeline' in beautiful hexameters—a poem that will find its place in literature while true affection lasts. Hawthorne rejoiced in this great success of Longfellow, and loved to count up the editions, both foreign and American, of the now world-renowned poem."

HOW THE GERMAN ARMY IS FED.—What it takes to feed the German army in France may be inferred from the following: In the space of twenty-four hours, each corps d'armee consumes 38,000 loaves, weighing three pounds each; 130 cwt. of rice or pearl barley; 70 cwt.; 120 cwt. of bacon; 10 cwt. of salt; 30 cwt. of coffee; 12 cwt. of oats; 3 cwt. of hay; 3,500 quarts of spirits, and 3,500 ounces of orange essence, or some other bitter tincture, taken with the spirits. To this gigantic repast add 60 cwt. of tobacco, 1,000,000 ordinary cigars, and 50,000 officers' cigars for each ten days. If you multiply these figures by 24 or 25, you have the sum total of the consumption of a single day, or, as regards tobacco, of ten days, of the troops in the field.

JOSH BILLINGS ON "HORNS."—"Dinner horns: This is the oldest and most sacred thing in the world. It is set to music, and plays 'Home, Sweet Home,' about noon. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It causes the deaf to hear, and the dumb to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! long may your lungs last! 'Whisky Horn.' This horn varies in length; from three to six inches is the favorite size. It is different from other horns, being of a fluid nature. It is really more pugnacious than the ram's horn; six inches of it will knock a man perfectly clean."

### GERMAN SOLDIERS IN FRENCH HOUSES.

The correspondent of the *London Times*, who has lately been accompanying the Duke of Mecklenburg's army, is much impressed by the admirable system of quartering troops which prevails with the Germans. When reduced to its elements, this wonderful system seems to consist in simply going from house to house and allotting all the beds of private citizens to soldiers till every man is provided for. "Where, upon these occasions," the correspondent candidly confesses, "the family goes to must ever remain a mystery." Once he himself woke in the middle of the night in a comfortable bed, which had been assigned to him by the quartermaster, and perceived "by the dim flicker of an expiring fire, his hostess and two children sitting up dozing in chairs." The poor creatures had no alternative but to spend the night thus, for they had no other bed in the house.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—A few Sundays ago, Mr. Beecher was about commencing his sermon, a stout fatherly looking man was endeavoring to make his way through the crowd, to get within better hearing distance of the distinguished orator. At that moment Mr. Beecher's voice rang out the words of the text: "Who art thou? Who art thou?" again cried out the dramatic preacher. The stout party, thinking himself in the wrong perhaps, by pressing forward, and believing himself personally addressed, startled the brethren and nonplussed their reverend chieftain by sedately replying:

"I'm a big merchant from Chicago, sir, I hope you ain't mad. There ain't nary chair, or else I'd sit down."

Plymouth Church didn't recover serenity for ten minutes.—*Michigan Farmer*.

### CITY ORDINANCES.

#### AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE TAXATION FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Knoxville in General Council assembled, That the rate of taxation for the year 1871 shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents upon each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of the real estate and personal property in said city subject to taxation (except railroad stock, money loaned at interest, and manufacturing stock); also, there shall be assessed a tax upon each person subject to a poll tax the sum of fifty cents for general purposes. Be it further ordained, That an additional tax of one mill shall be assessed for the year 1871 upon each one dollar of all the real and personal property in said city (with the above exceptions) for the purpose of public schools; also, a special tax of fifty cents shall be assessed on each person liable to a poll tax in said city for public school purposes, and which shall be used for a public school house.

J. S. VAN GILDER, Mayor.  
Geo. M. WHITE, Recorder.  
February 10, 1871.

#### AN ORDINANCE REGULATING PRIVILEGES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Knoxville in General Council assembled, That hereafter all merchants and traders in merchandise, and all dealers in business, in said city shall first, before transacting said business, obtain from the Recorder a license for said privilege, and pay the following sum, to wit: First, if the capital does not exceed ten thousand dollars the sum of twenty dollars and one dollar fee, and, second, a proper bond of one thousand dollars to said city for the due performance of his report of business at the expiration of said license of one year, at which time he or they shall pay an additional sum on said license of two dollars on each two thousand dollars of capital used in said business, beyond the first ten thousand; also a privilege tax for selling of fifty cents on each one hundred dollars capital employed in said business, and the amount of capital shall be ascertained by the average amount of stock held and kept for sale during the year, as near as can be estimated. Said license shall be used only at one place of business in said city.

Be it further ordained, That for the privilege of selling goods, wares, merchandise or produce by sample or the taking of the securing of orders, the person desirous of doing said business shall first obtain from the Recorder of said city a license for one year and pay the sum of ten dollars and one dollar fee. But said goods shall not be exposed for sale when sold to the regular merchants in the reports of business.

Be it further ordained, That if any person sells or attempts to sell goods or to exercise any of the above privileges without obtaining the license above provided, the Recorder shall issue to the Chief Marshal or his assistants, a distress warrant commanding him to levy a tax of double the amount of the privilege taxes hereby imposed in this ordinance, together with the costs and charges by detaining and selling so much of the delinquent's goods and chattels as shall be sufficient for the purpose; and for selling by samples any goods, wares or merchandise, a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor greater than fifty dollars shall be assessed by the Recorder and collected by the proper officers of said city against any person violating said ordinance. The officer having seized the goods and chattels of the delinquent shall give ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, which he shall make at the time specified.

Be it further ordained, That this ordinance take effect from and after its passage.

J. S. VAN GILDER, Mayor.

Geo. M. WHITE, Recorder.

February 10, 1871.

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